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4. Alfred Haeuser, Ludwigsbuurg, Asbergerstrasse 40. A former SS general who now lives in a rented room and is in ill health. Because of his work on behalf of economic interests of former Waffen SS members, he enjoys great prestige in SS circles. He has taken no active part in politics since 1945 and declined Briester's offer of collaboration.

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1. Paul Helm Meise, Genthofen. Head of the information service of the Deutsche Union (DU). Meise assured Priester that the DU will soon come out in favor of an all-European party.
2. Ernst Koch, Stuttgart, Essplatz. Owner of a bookshop and a well known former NSDAP member, who maintains liaison with many rightist parties, especially with Dr. Eugen Wuckeschel (sic) of the Deutsche Gemeinschaft in Stuttgart and with Kurt Berntraeger, representative of the ESB in the same town. Koch is not an enthusiastic supporter of the aims of the ESB, but is willing to support its efforts as long as they are directed against Communism.
3. Edenrich Schoell, Erbsteinen near Ulm. Head of the German Unitarians in Erbsteinen. Schoell, who is 70 years old, was in ill health at the time the meeting was without results.
4. Dr. Gull Datzel, Bonn. Personal assistant of Federal Minister Heinrich Datzel of the DP. He expects to obtain a leading position in the DP because his recent attempt to obtain a Federal job failed because of opposition from the FDP and SPD. He would welcome close cooperation with the younger political generation, especially with the ESB, but Priester felt he wanted to do so only to exploit the ESB European connections and to gain the DP a stronger position. Priester, however, agreed to another meeting in July after Dr. Heinrich Leuchtrous, the Hesse chairman of the DP, has been replaced by a more active person.
5. Wolfgang Andreis, Straßburg/Brsq. Trachstrasse 9, the representative of the Italian Social Movement (MSI) in Germany. Andreis reported that he has applied to the Italian Foreign Ministry for acceptance into the Italian consular service in Germany, and hopes to be of greater service to the MSI if accepted.
6. Wolfgang Thiemer, Scheiblingen near Ulm, Cartenweg 6. Decade member of the NSDAP in 1945 but deserted this party in 1948. He joined the Sammlung zur NSDAP (Rally for Action) and attended the Deutscher Kongress in Frankfurt. He respects the theories of Professor Ulrich Koch, but favors cooperation between Adolf Schenke, Hamburg, leader of the Third Front, and former Minister Erich Arp, Hamburg, of the Social Democratic Opposition. He admitted membership in the Bruderschaft on whose orders he keeps in contact with the Deutscher Kongress as well as with the group around the clergyman Dr. J. Cornelius Rossmann, Duesseldorf, and (fnu) Weinberg, leader of a changed organization which claims 22,000 members. This group, supported by Hans Jungnickel of Hoppard and Erich Arp, met in Duesseldorf on the 10th and 11th of June and decided to found a new socialist party, to be known as Kampfband Schwarze Fahne der deutschen Not. This new party is specifically directed against the SPD, and also against the Bonn government and other parties.
7. Walter and Dr. Achenbach, the former economics advisor of the Bruderschaft, are trying to establish in Frankfurt a sales corporation for devices known as telephone-radio and auto-telephone. Guenter also intends to have the former Communist Party official, Otto Lichtinger of 256 Eschersheimerlandstrasse, Frankfurt/Main, join his company. According to Guenter, the only reason Lichtinger is still a Communist party member is because Guenter asked him to remain so that he could obtain information on the Communist Party.
8. Wilhelm Kiefer, Trillingen/Wuerttemberg. After World War I Wilhelm Kiefer was chief of intelligence section of the Reichswehr H. Q. in Munich. In this capacity he financed the early activity of Adolf Hitler and the Nazi Party. Disagreement between him and Hitler followed and in 1933 Kiefer fled to Switzerland. In 1945 he was deported from Switzerland and settled in Trillingen. Kiefer financed the Landsberg demonstrations of the Bund deutscher Jugend and the Deutsche Union in Stuttgart, later severed his relations with both organizations, but retains personal contact with Gottfried Griesmeyer of the Deutsche Union and also with August Hausleiter of the Deutsche Gemeinschaft.

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Kiefer is a friend of former Major Waldemar Pabst who is living in Switzerland and who is being financed by Emil Duehrle, owner of the world famous Carlsson Arms factory. Pabst visits Kiefer often and intends to establish connections with nationalist circles in Germany for the purpose of building an anti-Soviet as well as anti-American organization.

Even his association with the German Intelligence, Kiefer still has contacts with former intelligence officers who are now working for the Federal Office for Protection of the Constitution (Bundesamt fuer Verfassungsschutz, VS). Those officers furnish him with reports of interest. In this way he was able to read the report written by Roman Osten, the US representative in Friedrichshafen, about the Kiefer-Pabst meeting. This enabled Kiefer to warn all of his associates of Osten's activity.

Kiefer has decided to take a leading part in building up the Bruderschaft and to this end had invited the Bruderschaft members in Luerttenberg to Trillingen on 16-17 June. He rejects Beck-Dröchsitter because the latter allegedly accepts money from both Eastern and Western intelligence agencies. Franke-Grisech, according to him, has too vivid an imagination and must not be permitted to keep a leading position in the Bruderschaft. Instead, Kiefer has picked a former NAD leader, Dr. Heinz Adler von Weitz of Luppertal to be spokesman of the Deutsche Bruderschaft.

Kiefer has in the past tried to obtain financial aid for the Bruderschaft from the Swiss arms manufacturer, Duehrle, but without success. Kiefer has met a former intelligence colleague who is well acquainted with Duehrle and Duehrle is said to have presented the latter with funds for the establishment of a trading company named "Orient". Part of the profit from this company will go to Duehrle, part of it will be used to finance the Bruderschaft. Source suspects that the intelligence officer and acquaintance of Duehrle referred to is Pabst.

Kiefer is 50 years old, financially independent, and strongly interested in politics. He is anti-Communist but believes it is essential for Germany to trade with the East if for no other purpose than to prevent the U. S. from gaining a dominating position in Europe.

Kiefer is trying to enlist August Hausleiter, leader of the Deutsche Gemeinschaft for the Bruderschaft and arranged a meeting with him for that purpose on 16 June.

2. Walter Klein, Neuwied/Rhine, Friedrichstrasse 43. Klein was a member of the Communist Party until 1933 when he left Germany for France. During the war he worked for both the French Resistance and the German Gestapo. He was jailed by the French from 1944 to 1946 and upon his return to Germany he joined several nationalist organizations. He is at present in close contact with the SRP. He also has connections with the French authorities. In addition, Klein belongs to the net of former criminal police official Kasper, Karlsruhe, who allegedly has built up an intelligence service for German industrial circles.

3. In a meeting with Dr. Richter and Dr. Dorls of the SRP on 21 June in Bonn, Hausleiter told both representatives that he did not approve of their tactics and would refuse any further cooperation with them.

On the same day, a meeting of the LAV-SRP Bundestag fraction resulted in the break-up of the fraction because the LAV group refused its further cooperation with the SRP. The LAV fraction also expressed lack of confidence in Loritz who had sought a union of the two parties.